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November 23, 1936.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

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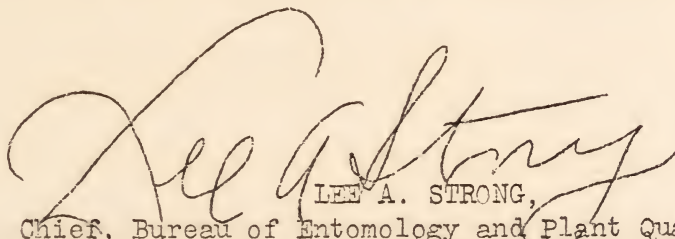
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Finland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of the Plant Protection Law and Regulations of June 5, 1925, and subsequent decisions, and reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of that Republic.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Law of June 5, 1925.

This law defines "plant pest" as any animal or plant organism that, in any stage of development, immediately or later causes, or may cause, serious injury to wild or cultivated plants of economic importance grown in Finland, or the products thereof.

It prescribes by decree, which plant pests or plants that spread infection or are liable to become infected thereby, shall be affected by the measures incorporated in this law.

It provides for the importation, transit, culture, transportation of, and traffic in plant parasites for scientific purposes, but only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under conditions determined by that Ministry.

It authorizes the Council of State to decree, for a certain period or until further notice, that importation into, or transit through, the country of plants, parts of plants, products and wastes thereof, capable of spreading plant pests or liable to infection thereby; or the cultivation and transportation of, and traffic in such plants, may take place in Finland only on permission of the Ministry of Agriculture under conditions determined by that Ministry.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

SEEDS OF TIMOTHY, Phleum pratense L., except from Estonia.

SEEDS OF RED CLOVER, Trifolium pratense L., except from Estonia, Norway, Russia, and any place north of latitude 54°.

SEEDS OF ALSIKE CLOVER, Trifolium hybridum L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden. (Decision of Dec. 21, 1928, p. 9.)



## Importation Restricted

PLANT PARASITES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES: Importation, transit, and culture permitted only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under prescribed conditions. (Law of June 5, 1925, Section 4, see p. 2.)

PLANTS, PARTS OF PLANTS, AND PLANT PRODUCTS: May be held for inspection on arrival, with action according to the findings. The destruction of shipments under the order of the Ministry of Agriculture shall be compensated. (Regulations of June 5, 1925, arts. 3 and 9, see pp. 4 and 5.)

APPLES: Special import license required from the Minister of Agriculture, Helsingfors. (Decree of Sept. 18, 1934, p. 6.)

FLOWER BULBS: Will be held for inspection as a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite (Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi Bdv.) and other plant pests. Circular No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925, p. 6.)

POTATOES, Solanum tuberosum L.: Must be imported in new containers and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom of tubers and place where grown from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle; tubers must not be affected to a greater aggregate extent than 5 percent with molds, rots, dry rots, or bruises. (Resolution No. 282, Sept. 27, 1935, p. 6.)

SEEDS, OTHER THAN TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, AND ALSIKE CLOVER: Documents indicating origin required; samples must be taken for analysis to determine purity, germinability, and freedom from weed seeds. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 7.)

CLOVER SEEDS must also be stained with a solution of eosin. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

GRASS AND TRUCK-CROP SEEDS: Containers must be plainly marked "Utländst frö" (foreign seeds). (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Plant Protection Regulations of June 5, 1925)

### Definitions

In these regulations "the section" means the research section for plant diseases and pests of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Authorities" means plant protection authorities.

Article 1 pertains to the functions of the Section.

Art. 2 pertains to the enforcement of the regulations.

### Goods Suspected of Infection May Be Held

Art. 3. If there is reason to suspect that plant pests have been carried by goods, the authorities shall have the right to detain such goods for inspection and to prohibit their unloading, the opening of containers and packing material, and their transportation until it shall have been established that the goods are free from plant pests.

### Samples May Be Withdrawn

Art. 4. If goods have been detained under the provisions of article 3, the authorities shall, unless it was ascertained at the place of detention that the goods were free from plant pests, draw samples therefrom, which must be submitted immediately to the Section for inspection.

On drawing samples, a record shall be prepared in duplicate indicating:

- (1) The time of withdrawal of samples, name of person who draws them, his official title, and address;
- (2) Place where goods are stored;
- (3) Owner of the goods, names of buyer and seller, their occupation, and postal address;
- (4) Name and characteristics of goods;
- (5) Quantity, pack, and marks of goods, or the stamp or seal appended thereto;
- (6) Number of bags, boxes, or other containers from which the samples were taken;

- (7) Whether the samples were drawn in accordance with the instructions of the authorities, or if such instructions were not received, how the samples were drawn.

One copy of the record shall be submitted to the Section and the other delivered to the owner of the goods.

#### Prompt Inspection and Certification Required

Art. 7. The Section, at the earliest possible date, shall examine samples submitted to it, the examination of which lies within its province, and shall issue a certificate of the results to the applicant.

#### Compensation for Destruction of Plants.

Art. 9. If instructions have been given to destroy, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6, paragraph 2, of the law on plant protection, the goods named in paragraph 1 of that section, any loss that may be occasioned by such destruction shall be fully compensated.

Arts. 10 to 14. Administrative details.

### PLANT PESTS

(Decree of June 5, 1935, on Plant Pests)

By virtue of Section 3 of the Plant Protection Law, it is hereby enacted that the following shall be considered plant pests against which measures may be taken, as provided by the said law:

1. Potato wart, Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.
2. Powdery mildew of apple, Podosphaera leucotricha (Ell.& Ev.) Salm.
3. Club root, Plasmodiophora brassicae Wor.
4. Potato late blight, Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) De By.
5. Potato mosaic.
6. Black stem rust, Puccinia graminis Pers. Curt.
7. Gooseberry powdery mildew, Sphaerotheca mors-uvae (Schw.) Berk.& /
8. Fire blight of apple and pear, Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev.
9. Onion downy mildew, Peronospora schleideni Ung.
10. Bulb mite, Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi Bdv.
11. Colorado potato beetle, Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say.
12. Mustard beetle, Phaedon cochleariae Fab.
13. Currant bud mite, Eriophyes ribis Nal.
14. European strawberry mite, Tarsonemus fragariae Zimm.
15. Pear thrips, Taenidhrips inconsequens Uzel.
16. Pea weevil, Bruchus pisorum L.



### RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS

(Circular of the Direction of Customs, No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925)

As a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite, Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi Bdv., this circular prescribes that henceforth all flower bulbs offered for entry into Finland shall be detained until a competent official determines them to be free from plant pests.

### SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED TO IMPORT APPLES

A government decree of September 18, 1934, permits the importation of apples only under a special license to be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Helsingfors.

### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

(Ministerial Resolution No. 232 of Sept. 27, 1935; Finlands Författningssamling, Sept. 30, 1935, p. 663)

Article 1. The importation into and transit through Finland of potatoes is permitted under the following conditions:

- (1) That the shipment be made in new bags, baskets, or boxes.
- (2) That each container bear the lead seal of the plant protection inspector.
- (3) That a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country, furnishing the addresses of shipper and consignee, the number of sacks, baskets, or cases, and the locality where grown, accompany each shipment. The said inspection service shall certify that the potatoes are free from potato wart and that no cases of that disease have occurred within a radius of 50 kilometers, and that no Colorado potato beetles have been observed nearer than 200 kilometers from the locality where the potatoes were grown; and
- (4) That the potatoes do not contain more than 5 percent of frozen, moldy, rotten, and bruised tubers or those attacked by dry rot.

### Authorized Ports of Entry

Art. 2. Potatoes may be imported by rail or water through the following ports: Viipuri, Hamina, Kotka, Helsingfors, Hangö, Åbo, Mariehamn, Pori, Vasa, Gamlakarleby, Qulu, Kemi, and Liinahamari, and the customs authorities of the respective places shall prevent the release of the goods until a permit therefor has been received from the plant protection authorities and they must be given opportunity as needed for the withdrawal of samples by the said authorities.

### Copy Certificate To Be Mailed

Art. 3. A copy of the certificate mentioned in article 1, issued by the plant protection authorities, is to be delivered by mail, one week before the shipment of the potatoes by rail or steamship, to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Tikkurila (Agrikultur-ekonomiska Försöksanstaltens avdelning för Växtsjukdomar, Tikkurila). The probable date of arrival of the shipment and the name of the port of entry must also be indicated.

NOTE: The certification requirement has the effect of excluding all potatoes originating in the United States except those grown in the very limited area not at present infested by the Colorado potato beetle.

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

(Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920)

On the basis of the provisions of section 13 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein, the Council of State, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture, has decreed as follows:

Article 1. The agricultural administration can, in case of necessity, on the suggestion of the Government Seed Control Station of the Ministry of Agriculture, make proposals on seeds whose importation must be prohibited.

Nevertheless the Ministry of Agriculture, without prejudice to the general prohibition promulgated on the basis of section 2 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein,

upon request can permit the importation of small quantities of pure, selected seeds, under conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Arts. 2 and 3 pertain to entry formalities.

#### Samples To Be Taken

Art. 4. Whoever imports seeds must withdraw samples, in accordance with the provisions of article 10, for the analysis prescribed by the preceding paragraph, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the law on the importation of, and traffic in, seeds, and send them to the Seed Control Station for analysis.

#### Unfit Seeds To Be Reexported

Art. 5. Seeds which upon analysis, in accordance with articles 3 and 4, are found to be unfit to enter commerce, must be reexported within a period of three months from the date of entry into Finland, unless the Ministry of Agriculture otherwise decrees.

#### Clover Seeds Must Be Colored

Art. 6. Imported seeds of Trifolium, Medicago, Anthyllis, Melilotus, Lotus, and Phleum, before entering into commerce, must be stained with a solution of eosin through arrangements of the customs.

The staining must be done by injecting small quantities of eosin dissolved in denatured alcohol through several places in each sack of seeds. The eosin must be an 8 percent solution, namely, 8 grams eosin dissolved in 1 liter of denatured alcohol.

Arts. 7 and 8 provide for the annual publication of the minimal requirements.

#### CONTAINERS TO BE MARKED "FOREIGN SEEDS"

Art. 9. Imported grass and truck-crop seeds must have containers plainly and permanently marked with the words "Utlandst frö" (foreign seeds).



## IMPORTATION OF CLOVER SEEDS PROHIBITED

(Decision of Dec. 21, 1928)

On the basis of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation and traffic in seeds, the Ministry of Agriculture, under revocation of the decision of December 21, 1928, has ordered that the importation of the following seeds into Finland be prohibited until further notice:

Timothy, Phleum pratense L., except from Estonia.

Red clover, Trifolium pratense L., except from Estonia, Norway, N. of latitude 54°, and Russia.

Alsike clover, Trifolium hybridum L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden.